

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

BEACONSFIELD'S GLORY.

How Peace Was Secured to Europe by Great Britain.

TRUE TO TURKEY AND TRADITION.

Russia Entitled to Consideration as a Conqueror.

WHY DERBY RESIGNED.

Unwilling to Sanction a Secret Expedition from India.

MORE CURT THAN COURTEOUS.

Salisbury Pronounces the Statement of His Predecessor Untrue.

WHO WILL EUROPE BELIEVE?

Italy, France and Austria Satisfied.

FIRING ON ENGLAND'S FLAG

Prospects of a General Parliamentary Election.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, July 19, 1878.

Lord Beaconsfield, on entering the Old Palace Yard on his way to the House of Lords, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, was heartily cheered by a great crowd which had assembled there to greet him. He experienced much difficulty in passing through the throng, though accompanied by a squad of police. The public interest in the promised statement by the Earl of Beaconsfield attracted a large and distinguished assembly in the House of Lords, including the Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family.

He looked well. When Lord Beaconsfield entered there was considerable cheering. He looked well, and betrayed no special feeling at his brilliant reception. About five minutes later Lord Salisbury entered, and then Lord Beaconsfield rose amid loud cheering. He said that in laying upon the table the protocols of the treaty of Berlin he should be only doing his duty to the House, to Parliament and the country by making some remarks upon the policy supported by the British representatives in the Convention.

He could show that in the changes which were made in the treaty of San Stefano and the treaty of Berlin that a menace to the independence of Europe had been removed and threatened injury to the British Empire terminated.

The Congress had restored to the Sultan two-thirds of his possessions, the population being among the most wealthy and intelligent of his subjects. It was said that when the Congress talked of establishing the Balkan frontiers of what may be called new Turkey they were establishing an indefensible frontier, but it was upon courage and integrity that the independence depended, and it would be found that if left to those who defended Plevna that frontier could not be indefensible.

It was said that the position of Sofia was yielded to the impetuous demands of one of the powers. He could assure their lordships there was not a shadow of truth in this statement. Moreover, a personage high in authority had stated that it was quite erroneous to suppose that Sofia was a strong, strategic position.

It had also been said that the Congress made a great mistake in not securing Varna for Turkey, but those who blame the Congress for committing an error in this respect quite forgot that they have allotted to Turkey the harbor of Galatz, by far the most important in the Black Sea.

With regard to Eastern Roumelia, it was at one time suggested to call it South Bulgaria, but it was feared that there might be some intriguing parties who would endeavor to bring about a union between the two States, so possibly, creating fresh complications.

Lord Beaconsfield further stated that the opinion above mentioned that Sofia was not a strong strategic position, was that of Mehmet Ali Pacha, who, however, considered the Pass of Ichman, which the Congress secured to the Sultan, as vitally important.

Lord Beaconsfield's statement showed throughout a strong bias in favor of the Turks. Thus he almost apologized for the limitation of the Sultan's authority in Eastern Roumelia, saying:—"As a general rule it was thought unwise to interfere with a military power which you acknowledge. Yet, in consideration of the many awful events of which Eastern Roumelia has been the scene, it had been thought advisable, in order to prevent their recurrence, to establish a government somewhat different from that of the Turkish provinces, where the Sultan's authority might be called unlimited."

His Lordship continued that most competent authorities had convinced him that it would have taken 50,000 of Turkey's best troops to secure any approach to order in Bosnia. Even then the attempt would perhaps have been unsuccessful, and such an effort must have secured Turkey's absolute ruin. He disclaimed any desire to attribute Austrian occupation to the necessity of submitting to the wishes of the majority of the Congress. Austria undertook the occupation at the suggestion of Lord Salisbury, earnestly supported by himself (Lord Beaconsfield).

The object in recommending the occupation was to protect Turkey. The government had consistently resisted the principle of partition of Turkey, because, exclusive of the consideration of morality, it believed that an attempt at partition would inevitably lead to a long and sanguinary war. The advocates of partition had spoken out. The government had been taken up into a mountain and shown all the kingdoms of the earth and told, "All these shall be yours if you will only worship parti-

tion." This remark of the Premier seems to be an allusion to a proposal which Prince Bismarck is generally understood to have made, that England should occupy Egypt.

Continuing he said:—"It was remarkable that after a great war and the prolonged negotiations all the Powers, Russia as strictly and completely as the others, came to the unanimous conclusion that the best chance for the tranquillity of the world was to retain the Sultan as a part of the European system. He pointed out that every great war was followed by a redistribution of territory, but that that was not partition. Austria had perhaps lost more provinces than even Turkey. France lost provinces, but she was still a great Power, with a commanding future."

England lost some of her most precious possessions through bad government, a loss which every Englishman must deplore at this moment, and which would not have occurred if the principle which now governs her relations with the colonies had been then observed. He defended the limit not being fixed to Austrian occupation, as that would only have led to hope to agitators.

His Lordship pointed out that England had, according to promise, obtained a hearing for Greece, and had made prior to the Congress overtures to the Porte, which were received in a more than encouraging spirit, for such rectification of the frontier as will give Greece a considerable increase of strength and resources, and prevent brigandage and the continued discussions which are fostered by the present configuration of the frontier. But the Greeks had evidently quite misapprehended the objects of the Congress. They were coveting Constantinople, and talking of accepting large provinces and powerful islands as an installment of their full claim.

Earl Beaconsfield, in summing up the general results of the treaty as regards the European Turkey, pointed out that exclusive of Bosnia and Bulgaria, it contained 60,000 square miles and a population of 6,000,000. When the line of the Balkans was fixed Prince Bismarck had said, "Turkey in Europe once more exists." If (Lord Beaconsfield) did not think such results unsatisfactory or inadequate, even if obtained after a struggle like that of the Crimea.

Russia only having obtained Bessarabia in Europe, naturally looked for reward for her conquests in Armenia. It was unfair to argue as though the negotiations relative to Armenia had been for the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had by the Treaty of San Stefano already given up Kars, Batoum, &c. If England had gone to war to recover them the war would have been long and expensive, and, probably, like most wars, would have ended in a compromise.

Kars had already been three times taken by the Russians. Would Parliament have sanctioned war in order to restore it to Turkey that Russia might take it again when the next misunderstanding arose, or to prevent the cession of Batoum harbor, which is barely capable of holding six ships?

The government thought it advisable not to begrudge these conquests to Russia, especially after obtaining the restoration of Bayazid and the districts. But it seemed at the same time necessary to consider whether some effort was not possible to improve the general condition of Asiatic Turkey and prevent the perpetually recurring wars, always terminating in shaking the authority of the Porte and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously governing the country.

He pointed out that other European Powers were naturally not so interested as England in affairs connected with our Oriental Empire. Therefore, anything to effectively guard our interests in that quarter must be framed by ourselves, though the object of the Anglo-Turkish convention was certainly to place England in a position in which she might be connected with the force necessary when any great transactions were contemplated, even though you may not feel it necessary to have recourse to force.

But the object of the convention was not merely or chiefly military, but to produce peace and tranquillity, so as to open up to the wealth and enterprise of Europe what is really another continent. He was surprised to hear it reported, though he had not heard it from any authority, that the government's course caused any suspicion or enmity. He had particularly considered the susceptibilities of France, to whom England is bound by daily increasing friendship, and had avoided Syria and Egypt because of the sentiment and traditional interests of France.

England first, however. But we must remember that England had enormous and substantial interests in the East, and that if she did not interfere in vindication of those interests Asia Minor must become a victim to anarchy and ultimately pass to Russia, who would be the mainable in profiting from such a state of affairs. The government did not want to enter upon any unnecessary responsibility, and shrink, above all, from the responsibility of handing over to its successors a diminished empire. Let Russia keep what she has obtained, England now said—thus far and no further. Asia is large enough for both Russia and England. There is no reason for constant war or fears of war between them.

Liberty and justice. Lord Beaconsfield said he could not at present communicate the details of the proposed reforms in Asia Minor, as the government was acting with Turkey, which is an independent Power and whose consent is required to all the measures. The government's operations were in the interest of peace and civilization. They did not mainly rely on fleets and armies, though great, but on the consciousness of Eastern nations that our Empire is one of liberty and justice.

Lord Beaconsfield said he would have preferred that the danger arising from Turkish misgovernment had been provided against by European concert. He complained that the interests of the Greeks had been disregarded. He did not think that Cyprus would add to the power of defending the Suez Canal. It would entail cost and responsibilities not worth the gain.

Lord Derby generally approved of what had been done in Europe, but he questioned the value of Cyprus and declared that he quitted the Cabinet because he dissented from the decision to seize a naval station in the Eastern Mediterranean, consisting of Cyprus and a point on the main land, by a secret expedition from India, without the consent of the Sultan.

Lord Salisbury pointed out that Lord Derby had not given due weight to the part which Austria played in the new arrangement. If Turkey now goes to pieces Russia would not rule the Bosphorus. He denied Lord Derby's statement in regard to a secret expedition. He said India would not have remained loyal if Russia had been allowed to rule on the Tigris and the Euphrates.

Lord Derby emphatically maintained the truth of his statement relative to the secret expedition, saying he had notes made at the time.

Lord Salisbury said he believed that Lord Derby's memory was bad.

The Marquis of Salisbury declared in the House of Lords last night, he had to state, on behalf of his colleagues, Lord Beaconsfield, Cairns and Cranbrook, that the majority of the Congress, Austria undertook the occupation at the suggestion of Lord Salisbury, earnestly supported by himself (Lord Beaconsfield).

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all unfavorable impressions in regard to the position of France.

There is no foundation for the report that an Italian squadron would proceed to the Levant.

A dispatch to the Times from Vienna shows, however, that the agitation in Italy for annexation causes serious uneasiness in Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the Times reports that the Russians were informed of the Anglo-Turkish Convention immediately after the Batoum question was settled. Prince Gortschakoff declared that if he had known it before he would have made no concessions.

Six ironclads and three smaller vessels of the Channel Squadron have been ordered to Cyprus. It is stated that the Turkish Commissioners have already surrendered one of the forts of Shumla to the Russians.

The British flag has been fired on by the Russians. The Times' Constantinople despatch gives the following account of the firing upon an unarmed boat from a British man-of-war by the Russians, near the Gulf of Saros:—"The captain of an English steamship reports that he was stopped off by a signal from the English fleet directing him to take on board Lieutenant Hughes, sent by Admiral Commerell to report the following incident:—Two days ago a man-of-war boat was cruising off the Russian lines and the crew on landing were immediately made prisoners. A lieutenant, a midshipman and ten men, who were in the boat, not returning to the English fleet, another boat was sent to look for them, but upon approaching the place this boat was fired upon, two bullets passing through the sides of the boat, fortunately without injuring anyone."

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the British sailors who were detained by Russian troops near the Gulf of Saros have returned to the fleet.

The occupation of Bosnia by Austria will begin about the 1st of August. General Philippovich will proceed from Vienna to Ekzak, whence the movements of the army are to be directed. He will go thence to Sarajevo, Bosnia, which place he expects to reach by the 18th of August, the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday.

Carathoodor Pacha, the Turkish Plenipotentiary, and staff, arrived at Vienna from Berlin, and the negotiations between the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be resumed. M. Ruzice, the Serbian Premier, is at Vienna on his way to Belgrade, and has had a conference with Count Andrássy, who likewise received the Roumanian agent and the two Montenegrin envoys, who have returned from Berlin.

The Times' Vienna despatch says Carathoodor Pacha has not yet received instructions from Constantinople to commence negotiations with Austria, but it is believed Turkey is now willing to look upon the practical side of the question and negotiate as to the mode of occupation.

Besides the negotiations with Turkey, others with the smaller States have been taken in hand by Austria. The matters to be treated of are numerous, political as well as commercial, and relate to the reopening of communications. By the independence which these small border States have acquired through the decision of the Congress, all their international relations are changed and must be regulated afresh.

Reciprocity, extradition, commercial and other treaties must be concluded with them. An agreement, signed at Berlin by the Austrian and Serbian delegates to the Congress, stipulates for the completion within three years of the Belgrade and Nish, Sofia and Nish and Nish and Mitrova Railway. The conclusion of a commercial convention between the two countries is also contemplated.

At a meeting of the foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople to discuss the increase of port dues proposed by Mr. Layard for the benefit of refugees, Germany opposed the proposition. Belgium and the United States took it ad referendum, while the other Ambassadors supported it.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:—"It is currently stated that the question of a general election was discussed at Wednesday's meeting of the Cabinet. It is certainly to be relied upon that the principle, and that it will depend upon circumstances when the election will take place. The impression is that if the explanations of Lord Beaconsfield are well received and the opposition, or a section thereof, challenge the Premier's policy that will be made a justification for going to the country and renewing the conservative line of office. Many of the members of the Cabinet are opposed to a general election, but the Premier strongly favors it."

At a meeting of the members of the Common Council of London it was unanimously resolved to bring forward a motion at a general meeting of the Council that Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury be invited to a banquet and be presented with the freedom of the city.

Lord Beaconsfield will visit the Queen at Osborne on Saturday. He was not well enough to go to Windsor on Wednesday, but Lord Salisbury went.

Nearly all the cases of the Paris Exposition have completed their work and sent the awards to the group jury. The number of gold and silver medals, awarded by the class juries considerably exceeds the original allowance, but it is understood that all will be granted. The United States will get a large proportion of the grand prizes and gold medals. The President's Jury will probably complete its work by the 15th inst., which is the day for the meeting of the superior Commission. It is believed that all the awards will be made by the 1st of August, and the Superior Commission will announce the result immediately. The number of strangers here is diminishing rapidly, and some of the hotels have returned to their Exposition prices.

The strike at Auxin is one of the most extensive ever known in France. Five thousand colliers have left the pits, demanding higher wages and that eight hours shall be the limit of a day's work. There are the usual rumors about foreign agitators and Bonapartist intrigues. The gendarmerie have had to protect the pits from the agitators from seizing them and stopping any strike at work. A number of arrests have been made. Troops have been brought up and the public houses closed.

Le Stock of Paris has been fixed \$400 at the suit of the Prince Imperial for the publication of a statement respecting Napoleon III.'s civil life, charging an appropriation of crown property. An objection taken by the defendant to the Prince being so styled in the summons and to the omission of the family name of Bonaparte was overruled by the Court.

An agricultural laborer named Watkin, his wife and three children have been murdered, with revolting accessories, at Llanybyr, near Newport, Wales. A Spanish sailor on a tramp, who was arrested at Newport, is believed to be the murderer. The murder was committed for plunder.

Hazard & Caldecott, wool brokers at No. 1 New Basinghall street, & Co., have failed. Their liabilities are \$250,000. Later accounts indicate that the liabilities of Hazard & Caldecott, wool brokers, whose failure was reported yesterday, will amount to \$2,500,000. Their failure has involved that of George M. Kell & Co., commission merchants, of No. 18 St. Helen's place, & Co.

The trial of the Osborne family commenced to-day and is expected to last several weeks. The evidence to-day disclosed nothing new.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Alexander received a telegram from Hinton, stating that he had been registered there. Mr. Alexander called at the Post Office for it to-day, and found the letter to read as follows:—

Mr. COLUMBUS ALEXANDER, Esq.,
Sir:—I am writing you this letter giving you an opportunity of which you should have availed yourself to correct an error into which I supposed you had fallen. I have the great privilege to defend myself and my friends, Captain Sheppard, as to justify the apprehensions that you would avail yourself of the choice of the District of Columbia to subject my friends to my arrest under certain circumstances. I am constrained to resort to the mails as the only means of communicating with you.

Relying on your declaration in your second letter that you are a Virginian, I ask that you indicate some place beyond the reach of the District police, where a demand for the repatriation which Virginians accord in such cases can be made of you.

To be sure you receive this and it is a registered letter. An answer addressed to me at this place will reach me. Your obedient servant,
EPPA HUNTON.

Mr. Alexander, as he began the controversy in the Alexandria Gazette, sent the letter there this morning for publication, adding to it an explanation in the shape of an open letter to General Hinton, in which he said:—

I feel compelled to show from the record your statement was false. Instead of writing to the papers and correcting the wrong you did me, you send me one of your appointments under the radical district government here to belittle me. That you cannot do. I am a free citizen, and shall always avail myself of the great privilege to defend myself and my friends, and our property against all such infamous or corrupt and confounding ring acts in the one question, and for which you not merely voted, but for the passage of which you exerted your personal personality, something which you dare not deny. You have been my enemy, and for that reason and no other we ask Virginians to not to return you to Congress.

In regard to the visits of Sheppard Mr. Alexander says:—

His visits were frequent and annoying, one of them being after ten o'clock on Sunday morning. He reminds General Hinton that it is not customary to police society for strangers to make calls in such manner and at such times. In answer to the suggestion that the police would be informed of Sheppard's visit Mr. Alexander says:—

You need have no fear of that. Come here, the police will not interfere with you or your friends. You are on their side, for you will remember the police authorities here arrested and guarded a burglar who endeavored to rob me of the safe burglary suit.

Mr. Alexander said this evening that he was surprised at General Hinton's conduct all the way through this affair, and that he thought he was too good a churchman to write him such a letter as he wrote on last Sunday and which he did not receive until Monday afternoon, being in Alexandria the morning of that day. General Hinton knew well that he did all he could in connection to the Asse-

WASHINGTON.

An Appeal to the Code by a Virginia Congressman.

OUTGROWTH OF THE DISTRICT FRAUDS.

Eppa Hunton's Challenge to Columbus Alexander.

THE CARTEL FURNISHED TO THE PRESS.

A Grandfather Whose Fighting Days Are Over.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1878.
AN APPEAL TO THE CODE BY CONGRESSMAN EPPA HUNTON—DETAILS OF HIS DIFFICULTY WITH COLUMBUS ALEXANDER.

Congressman Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, has challenged Columbus Alexander, of this city, to fight a duel, the notorious Maryland Ring and by his battle against their race they provoked them to connect with it. General Hunton represents the Eighth Virginia district, which includes the city of Alexandria, and has been conspicuous as a member of the Electoral Commission and as chairman of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee which investigated the charges against ex-Speaker Blaine in the Forty-fourth Congress. He is also a member of the Potter Committee. He commanded a rebel brigade in the valley during the war.

Columbus Alexander is a leading citizen and champion of the taxpayers' party of Washington. He fought the notorious Maryland Ring and by his battle against their race they provoked them to connect with it. General Hunton represents the Eighth Virginia district, which includes the city of Alexandria, and has been conspicuous as a member of the Electoral Commission and as chairman of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee which investigated the charges against ex-Speaker Blaine in the Forty-fourth Congress. He is also a member of the Potter Committee. He commanded a rebel brigade in the valley during the war.

The challenge came about in this way:—During the last two days of the session of Congress just closed a bill was reported to the House by General Hunton, who is a member of the Committee on District Affairs, legalizing the assessments made by the Board of Public Works, which only a little while before had been reported to Congress in an official communication by Judge Bryan, one of the Commissioners of the District, to be "false, fraudulent and corrupt." The bill passed without any particular objection. The following day Mr. Springer rose to a personal explanation and asked the reconsideration of the bill, having read Bryan's report. General Hunton, with others on the District Committee, insisted that the bill was proper, and the motion to reconsider failed. The only parties benefited by the bill are the First National Bank of New York and other institutions which hold the certificates of assessment issued by the Board of Public Works, and which were published at low figures. Columbus Alexander, an agent of the "Taxpayers' Association," had fought in the course of several years the enforcement of the collection of the assessments, suits being now pending for sums to the extent of nearly \$2,000,000. This bill, it is alleged, threw these cases out of court and legalized the assessments so that they cannot be defeated in the courts. The collection begins to-morrow under the law, the bill having also passed the Senate.

Last week General Hunton, in a speech in Alexandria defending himself against the charge of being in the interest of the District ring in securing the passage of the Assessment bill, told his audience that Columbus Alexander and Judge Bryan favored the bill, and that he had voted for it to this part of General Hunton's speech was printed in a Washington paper, and Mr. Alexander saw it. He immediately authorized a complete denial of Hunton's statement, characterizing it as a lie outright. General Hunton incited the card, as it appeared in an Alexandria paper, to Alexander in a letter and demanded that he retract it. The letter was given to Captain Sheppard, one of General Hunton's appointments here, who called at Alexander's house in this city several times on Sunday last, but did not deliver it until Monday afternoon. Mr. Alexander told him he had no answer to make then, and that, as the case appeared in the papers, he would have his answer appear in the same way. His answer was accordingly printed in the Alexandria Gazette on Tuesday last, stating that the charge that General Hunton was an advocate of the District ring and worked against the taxpayers of this District.

The day previous to this General Hunton was defeated at the primary elections in Alexandria for delegate to the Congressional Nominating Convention, which meets in August. Those who are opposed to his re-nomination are using Alexander's letters against him throughout the Congressional district, and, according to General Hunton's friends, they are doing him injury.

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ment bill and had no right to say in his speech in Alexandria that he (Mr. Alexander) favored it.

Mr. Alexander continued:—

He knew better when he said so, and I lost no time in telling him and the people of his district what I thought of him. I have not heard anything from him since. I will visit Alexandria to-morrow and see what he wants. I don't intend to do any fighting. I have grandsons who do all my fighting for me, all of my sons having grown too old to fight for me.

It is your letter regarding you as an acceptance of Hunton's challenge? he was asked.

It is neither an acceptance nor a refusal. It is a statement of the law of Virginia to send either a challenge or an acceptance, and never knowingly violate any law. I thought General Hunton was a stronger man than he has shown himself to be. I can't tell yet what it will all result in.

Mr. Alexander is over sixty years of age. General Hunton is fifty-five. It is understood that the Commonwealth's attorney for Alexandria county will take official notice of the challenge, and that steps are being taken to prosecute General Hunton. Under the laws of Virginia sending or receiving a challenge renders a person ineligible to hold any office.

A PLACE PROVIDED FOR MR. LEVINE.
A. B. Levine, who was one of the Hayes electors in Louisiana and whose signature to the certificate was called in question by the Potter Investigation Committee, has been appointed an "internal revenue agent" by Commissioner Ransom, and his instructions were to-day made out, assigning him to duty in the State of Louisiana.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1878.
THE TREASURY CUSTOMS HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.
The Treasury officials have nothing to say to-day upon the subject of the retention or removal of Deputy Collector Lytlecker at New York. This will undoubtedly depend upon what action the new Collector will take when he sends to the department his nominations of his subordinate officers for the department's approval. No nominations of subordinates from any of the newly appointed officials were received at the department to-day.

LARGE DEMAND FOR REGISTERED FOUR PER CENT BONDS.
Owing to the numerous applications for registered four per cent bonds of small denominations, the Treasury Department has been unable, with all the clerical force which could be employed thereon, to fill the orders as rapidly as received. Purchasers of the bonds should understand, however, that interest will not run from the date of payment for the bonds and not from the date of their issue, and that the little delay from time to time on account of suddenly increased orders will result in no loss or injury. The department is using every possible exertion, however, to prevent all delays in the future, and in a few days will probably be able to fill all orders upon their receipt. There is no delay in the issue of coupon bonds.

SILVER DOLLARS EXCHANGED FOR GOLD AT PAR.
The Director of the Mint received a despatch to-day from the Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco stating that since the 1st inst. 555,000 silver dollars had been exchanged at that mint at par for gold coins.

CAUTIONARY SIGNALS STATIONED ON THE LAKES.
Between the 20th of this month and August 1 the Chief Signal Officer will have established stations for the display of cautionary signals when necessary at the following named lake ports:—Postwater, Ludington, Traverse City, Frankfort, Northport and Mackinac, in Michigan; Lake Tawas City, Lake Austin, Forester and Bay City, Mich., on Lake Huron; Maumee, Mich., on Lake Erie; and Toledo, Ohio, and Dunkirk, N. Y., on Lake Erie, and Charlotte and Cape Vincent on Lake Ontario in New York. The signal station at Maumee, Mich., will be kept open by the recent favorable legislation of Congress for the signal service.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1878.
The superintendent of the mounted recruiting service has been ordered to cause all available colored recruits to be forwarded, under proper charge, to Fort Garland, Colorado, for assignment to the Ninth cavalry regiment.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.
Spoken, ship-of-war Constellation, from New York for Annapolis, July 17, half-past six P. M., twenty miles southeast of Barroget.

The United States corvette Marston, Commander Bradford, left Gibraltar July 2 for Malaga and Nice.

THE SPEEDWELL AT GLOUCESTER.
GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 18, 1878.
The United States steamer Speedwell, Captain Beardsley, arrived at this port this afternoon, having been placed at the service of Professor Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, who, with his staff, and a party of students, are making an investigation into matters connected with the fisheries.

ORDERS AND CHANGES.
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1878.
Lieutenant F. W. Crocker is ordered to the receiving ship Washash at Boston. Lieutenant William F. Randall is detached from the receiving ship Washash and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Asiatic Station. Lieutenant Frederick H. Paine is detached from duty on the Asiatic Station, and ordered to duty on the torpedo service at Newport and placed on waiting orders. Pay Inspector George L. Davis has reported his return home, having been detached from the Asiatic Station on July 22nd of May, and has been ordered to settle accounts.

SECRETARY THOMPSON AT NEWPORT.
A VISIT TO THE TORPEDO STATION—SITE OF THE PROPOSED NAVAL SCHOOL—A REVIEW AT FORT ADAMS—GAZARD TORPEDO DISPLAY.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
NEWPORT, July 18, 1878.
The United States steamer Talisman, Captain Mitchell, arrived here from New London about eleven o'clock and as she steamed into the harbor a salute was fired in honor of the Secretary of the